

THE IOLA REGISTER

Published Every Friday.

IOLA, KANSAS.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE died at his home in Roseburg, Ore., on the 19th, aged 79.

THE President nominated Gen. James Longstreet, now Minister to Turkey, United States Marshal for Georgia.

THE effort to displace John Kelly as head of the New York Tammany organization at the recent election failed.

HON. ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for several terms Representative in Congress from Michigan, is dead, aged 60.

COL. FRED. GRANT has resigned from the Army for the purpose of entering the employ of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad as civil engineer of the road.

SECRETARY BLAINE has been forced to take a few days' vacation on account of his impaired health, which is said to be greatly augmented by the onerous duties of his important office.

THE Vienna police have seized a series of letters and other documents written by Most, editor of the London *Freiheit*, and other Socialists. The papers prove Vienna to be selected by German Socialists as the center of their agitation.

THE house of Eugene Parnell, a farmer at Hastings, Neb., was struck by lightning and burned the other day. Mrs. Parnell was disabled and perished in the flames. Her husband succeeded in dragging himself from the house, but his recovery is doubtful.

THE United States Courts it seems have no jurisdiction in the Missouri land fraud cases, and the accused parties will be proceeded against by indictments in the State Criminal Courts. Lindsay has already been indicted, and some of the others will probably meet with the same treatment.

THE President has nominated Richard A. Elmer, of New York, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department; George B. Everett, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of North Carolina.

THE International Monetary Conference convened in Paris on the 19th. Fifteen States were represented—Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, England, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland. The English and Italian delegates had not arrived. On motion of Mr. Everts, Delegate Magnin, French Minister of Finance, was elected President of the Conference.

A WASHINGTON Associated Press dispatch of the 21st says: The action of the President in removing Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has revived the matter of the star route service and former charges in that connection. Not only has Brady been removed, but the President has ordered that the star route matter be thoroughly investigated with a view of ascertaining all who had any connection with it. Postmaster-General James is conducting the investigation, and it is given out that he has discovered enough to warrant the removal of several officials in the department. It is stated that some of the accused parties will be indicted in the end. In a short time James will publish the result of the investigation, but at present the Department only says that hundreds of thousands of dollars were unnecessarily expended in expediting routes, and that when all useless expenditures are cut down the Post-Office Department will be nearly self-sustaining.

On the morning of the 21st, as the night express train west-bound on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was moving at ordinary speed across the trestle-work over the Merced river, one mile south of Albany, Ill., the trestle gave way, and the train without warning was suddenly precipitated into the river. The train consisted of an engine, tender, baggage-car, passenger and sleeping cars. All went down except the sleeper, which remained suspended over the end of the bridge at an angle of forty-five degrees, the upper end high in the air. Two cars floated off down stream. The passenger coach lodged against an island forty rods away, and the baggage-car stuck in the middle of the stream about the same distance. Three persons were rescued from the top of a car as it floated down the stream, and others saved themselves by springing upon the abutments of a wagon-bridge some distance below. The engineer and fireman disappeared with the cabin deep water. Eight lives in all are reported to have been lost.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Lord Beaconsfield, died at 5:30 a. m. on the 19th, after an illness of several weeks' duration. He was born in London Dec. 21, 1805; commenced his literary career at the age of 21 by the publication of "Vivian Gray," a novel which at once brought its author into prominence; at the age of 32 was first elected to Parliament, having been twice previously defeated; in 1849 he became the recognized leader of the Conservative party in Parliament; in 1852 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and became leader of the Ministry in the House of Commons; in 1858, upon the resignation of the Earl of Derby, he became Prime Minister, but went out with his colleagues after the election in the same year in which the opposition received a large majority on the issue taken by the Government of disestablishing the Church of Ireland; in 1858 he was offered a peerage by the Queen, which he declined for himself, but accepted for his wife; in February, 1874, the Parliamentary elections resulting in a Conservative majority, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli again became Prime Minister, which position he filled until the signal defeat of the Government at the last election, when he retired to private life. The title of Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden was conferred upon him in 1874, upon his retirement from the leadership of the House of Commons.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL-POX and typhus fever are alarmingly prevalent in New York City. PETER MCENTEE, aged 70, was killed near Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., on the 19th, by his nephew, John McEntee, aged 17, who says the old man treated him badly. THE insurgent natives of the Zooloo Isles attempted to surprise the Spanish forces, but were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed.

THE town of San Marcial, for several months past the terminal station of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 18th.

THE Rock River flood has caused incalculable losses. The lower part of Sterling, Ill., including the Fair Grounds, is submerged, and the distilleries, with hundreds of cattle, are on an island, the water crowding dangerously on all sides. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track for five miles is completely covered with water and much of it is washed away. Two iron bridges at Elgin City have been swept away, the ice-gorge in the Fox River having broken and carried away the dams at Carpentersville and Dundee.

THE business part of Bound Brook N. J., burned on the 19th. Forty families are homeless. Loss, \$100,000; partly insured.

At South Beal, Ind., on the 20th, Matthew Lutzanovitch cut his wife's head open with an ax and fatally injured her. He is believed to be insane.

DE JARNETTE, who shot and killed his sister in a house of ill-fame at Danville, Va., has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

THE unprecedented rise in the Des-plaines River caused the breaking of the canal and the inundation of the entire district along Archer and Blue Island Avenues, Chicago. A similar state of affairs exists in Joliet and other towns along the canal. The losses, both to the State and to individuals, are very serious.

THREE prisoners in the Cook County jail, at Chicago, made a desperate but ineffectual break for liberty on the night of the 19th. During the melee a colored prisoner, named James Coleman, who went to the assistance of the guard, was shot and probably fatally wounded by McKay, one of the ringleaders in the emeute.

A DEAD body, supposed to be that of Rev. Robert Matlock, was found suspended to a tree on the mountains between Calico Rock and Batesville, Ark. Matlock was recently tried for the murder of Thomas Miller, a planter, of Independence County, last year, but was acquitted, and the presumption is he was lynched by friends of the murdered man. He belonged to the sect known as "Sanctificationists," whose teachings, it is alleged, are obnoxious to the public welfare.

THE north wing of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th. Estimated loss between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The fire originated in a bath-room, but in what manner is not known. The patients were all gotten safely out of the building after the alarm was given, but one of them, an old man named N. Ferlie, from Monroe County, returned unharmed to his room and perished in the flames. Two fire companies from Cairo, dispatched by special train, did effective service in quenching the flames.

SHERIFF W. F. BEATTIE, of Crittenden County, Ark., on the 21st was shot and killed by a negro named Hayes White, whom he was attempting to arrest for having robbed the store of Mr. Truckler, at Crawfordsville, a few nights previous. White had been previously arrested, but overpowered the officers and escaped, after having seriously wounded Turner Hendricks, a colored constable, and Emmett Swepston, a white citizen, who were taking him to jail.

THE Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley met at Evansville, Ind., on the 20th, and discussed various matters relating to the coming season of epidemics.

THE Dittmar Powder Works at Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed on the 21st by the explosion of nitro-glycerine and 10,000 pounds of powder. Buildings were demolished and property destroyed for miles around. On the same day an explosion in a powder-mill near Bridgeport, Conn., shook the city like an earthquake.

At Aberdeen, Ky., on the 20th, Mrs. Catherine Cannon, aged 80, during the temporary absence of her daughter, with whom she lived, fell into the fire and was fatally burned. She was dead when the family returned.

A SERIOUS malady is afflicting the horses of Chicago. The disease is a very malignant one. It appears first in the feet, just above the hoof, and develops very rapidly. Veterinary surgeons describe it as a swelling, followed by a suppuration, which breaks out, producing a running sore. As the disease grows, the limbs become swollen and sometimes spreads to the body. When this occurs it is apt to be fatal. It seems to be a sort of aggravated form of the scratches, and is apparently caused by long and continuous exposure to cold and wet.

CYRUS YOUNG, known as the "Coal King of the Tuscawas Valley," was almost instantly killed near Lawrence, O., by being caught in the shafting of a portable engine. He was considered the wealthiest man of Stark County, the value of his possessions being estimated at \$1,000,000.

FIVE men were drowned by the sweeping away of a bridge over Rock River at Milan, Ill., and five more were drowned in the same stream at Beloit, Wis., by the foundering of a boat.

JOHN HOLLOWAY has been arrested at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, Ind., to answer for the alleged crime of murdering his wife and one-year-old babe, in April, 1880. To conceal the crime it is alleged he burned the house. The circumstances were very much against Holloway from the start, but no one would venture to have him arrested.

MRS. WALKER, of Canton, and Mrs. Martin Coffee, of Weathersfield, Conn., were fatally burned on the 21st, being surrounded by flames while burning brush.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL 18.—The resubmission of the Senate after its three days' recess was marked by no change in the situation. The usual routine motions were gone through with in a perfunctory manner. The speakers of the day were Messrs. Dawes, Salisbury, Burnside and Beck, but with the exception of some sharp parting between Dawes and Beck, the oratorical display was without special interest.

APRIL 19.—As a step toward breaking the existing deadlock, Senator Blair offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the

Senate, the public interests require Congress to be convened in public session immediately. Mr. Blair, in support of his resolution, urged the duty of the Senate to confirm the President's nomination, and held in abeyance, and which he believed could only be accomplished by the calling of a special session of Congress. Senator Logan made a speech of some length, in reply to the oft-repeated charge that he was in sympathy with the rebellion. He said he was not accustomed to refute slanders, but as the charge that he had been in sympathy with the rebellion had been again started he desired to review the history of his conduct and the breaking out of the war. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had lived at Marion, Williamson County, Ill. People of that county had been Democrats, most of them from the South. On the 4th of April, 1861, the Democrats had not gathered at Marion and passed resolutions in favor of secession and rebellion. He may following some men from Williamson County had been organized into a company by Thordyke Brooks, a Marylander, and had joined the Southern army. Of those resolutions that conduct was absolutely false. He stated, being Democrats, testifying to the fact he had always been loyal to the Union. He said he had never been in sympathy with the rebellion. He also read a letter from him to the President, in which he stated he knew nothing of the departure of the men of Williamson County to join the rebellion. In conclusion, he said: "I put this testimony on record for this reason, that if any man after me may not have these slanders thrown in their faces without the power of repelling or exposing them. I am, in fact, still further, I put them on record so that they may endure in this Senate chamber, so they may be noticed by Senators of all parties and eras, and that hereafter in this Senate no insinuation of this kind will be submitted to me. I do it for this purpose as notice that insinuations shall not be made hereafter on this floor in my presence by any man. I will not submit to it any longer."

APRIL 20.—To-day's session of the Senate was enlivened by another spirited debate, the principal participants being Messrs. Butler, Burnside, Dawes, Jones, Brown and Frye. The latter opened the ball with a not political speech, in which he denied that "outrages" had ceased to exist in the South, as claimed by the Democrats. Mr. Butler said Mr. Frye had said each side of the war was a disgraceful bargain in this Senate by which the offices of the Senate were to be turned over to those to whom they did not belong. Mr. Burnside or whether the whole of this kind will be submitted to me. I do it for this purpose as notice that insinuations shall not be made hereafter on this floor in my presence by any man. I will not submit to it any longer."

THE President has nominated Richard A. Elmer, of New York, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department; George B. Everett, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of North Carolina.

THE north wing of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th. Estimated loss between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The fire originated in a bath-room, but in what manner is not known. The patients were all gotten safely out of the building after the alarm was given, but one of them, an old man named N. Ferlie, from Monroe County, returned unharmed to his room and perished in the flames. Two fire companies from Cairo, dispatched by special train, did effective service in quenching the flames.

SHERIFF W. F. BEATTIE, of Crittenden County, Ark., on the 21st was shot and killed by a negro named Hayes White, whom he was attempting to arrest for having robbed the store of Mr. Truckler, at Crawfordsville, a few nights previous. White had been previously arrested, but overpowered the officers and escaped, after having seriously wounded Turner Hendricks, a colored constable, and Emmett Swepston, a white citizen, who were taking him to jail.

THE Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley met at Evansville, Ind., on the 20th, and discussed various matters relating to the coming season of epidemics.

THE Dittmar Powder Works at Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed on the 21st by the explosion of nitro-glycerine and 10,000 pounds of powder. Buildings were demolished and property destroyed for miles around. On the same day an explosion in a powder-mill near Bridgeport, Conn., shook the city like an earthquake.

At Aberdeen, Ky., on the 20th, Mrs. Catherine Cannon, aged 80, during the temporary absence of her daughter, with whom she lived, fell into the fire and was fatally burned. She was dead when the family returned.

A SERIOUS malady is afflicting the horses of Chicago. The disease is a very malignant one. It appears first in the feet, just above the hoof, and develops very rapidly. Veterinary surgeons describe it as a swelling, followed by a suppuration, which breaks out, producing a running sore. As the disease grows, the limbs become swollen and sometimes spreads to the body. When this occurs it is apt to be fatal. It seems to be a sort of aggravated form of the scratches, and is apparently caused by long and continuous exposure to cold and wet.

CYRUS YOUNG, known as the "Coal King of the Tuscawas Valley," was almost instantly killed near Lawrence, O., by being caught in the shafting of a portable engine. He was considered the wealthiest man of Stark County, the value of his possessions being estimated at \$1,000,000.

FIVE men were drowned by the sweeping away of a bridge over Rock River at Milan, Ill., and five more were drowned in the same stream at Beloit, Wis., by the foundering of a boat.

JOHN HOLLOWAY has been arrested at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, Ind., to answer for the alleged crime of murdering his wife and one-year-old babe, in April, 1880. To conceal the crime it is alleged he burned the house. The circumstances were very much against Holloway from the start, but no one would venture to have him arrested.

MRS. WALKER, of Canton, and Mrs. Martin Coffee, of Weathersfield, Conn., were fatally burned on the 21st, being surrounded by flames while burning brush.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL 18.—The resubmission of the Senate after its three days' recess was marked by no change in the situation. The usual routine motions were gone through with in a perfunctory manner. The speakers of the day were Messrs. Dawes, Salisbury, Burnside and Beck, but with the exception of some sharp parting between Dawes and Beck, the oratorical display was without special interest.

APRIL 19.—As a step toward breaking the existing deadlock, Senator Blair offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Druggists and the Prohibitory Law.

The Kansas State Pharmaceutical Society, at its recent session at Topeka, unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, We the Pharmaceutical Association, representing largely the druggists of the State of Kansas, having met for the purpose of considering the expediency of the recently enacted liquor law, and disclaiming any intention of placing ourselves in antagonism to the State, and in the execution of the same, and

WHEREAS, the delegation under the said law, to the druggists of the State, of authority to dispense intoxicating liquors for the accepted purposes is so hampered with restrictions and burdensome provisions as to render the trust attempted to be conferred a dangerous and delicate one to the druggists of this State, however carefully and conscientiously they might attempt to execute it, the proper interpretation of the law being so uncertain, so excessive, and the innocent bondmen being probably liable to forfeiture of the amount executed in aid of the penalty imposed upon the druggist himself in case of even the first technical violation of the law, and

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association are hereby instructed to take such measures as shall most speedily result in a legal test of the provisions of Section 10, and of such other portions of the present Temperance law as may be necessary for a clear and final interpretation of the law.

Miscellaneous Items.

May 4 is the day appointed for a mass-meeting to be held at Winfield of all those who are in any way interested in the question of raising and handling sheep. All the sheep owners in the county will be there, and it is expected that a fine collection of sheep will be on the ground, one of the features of the meeting being prizes to the owners of the best animals. Several shearing machines of different patterns will be on the ground and publicly tested as to their efficiency. An invitation is extended to all, and it is hoped that a large attendance will be had, for this undoubtedly is a question of vital interest, not only to Cowley, but to the whole southern portion of the State.—*Arkansas City Traveler*.

From the best information at hand we feel justified in saying the wheat crop of 1881 in Cowley County is much better than reports from some localities would indicate. The increased acreage will compensate for all that is damaged as yet, and with the usual amount of rain fall from now on, heavy crops are insured. We have in some instances heard that the chintz-bug is at work, but no considerable damage is done to fields as yet.—*Winfield Telegram*.

The Topeka Odd Fellows are to celebrate in fine style, on the 28th, the sixty-second anniversary of the founding of the order.

A New Hampshire company of capitalists propose to build a car factory in Atchison, if the city will give them \$15,000. They pledge themselves to employ 400 hands.

Topeka gave a majority of about 500 in favor of the railroad bonding project.

The Burlington Chronicle says: "Rev. G. W. Henning, of the M. E. Church of this city, is a member of the State Board, having in charge the care of freedmen coming to Kansas from the South. He informs us that the Board has received, cared for and distributed over one hundred thousand of these people and been the means of turning ten thousand more into other States. There seems to have been some dissatisfaction in the State Board, and at its last meeting the entire Board resigned, leaving the reorganization to a committee appointed for the purpose. Mr. Henning also informs us that the Board has done all in its power to check the incoming of these people, spending much money in the effort, but without avail. They are bound to come to Kansas, the home of old John Brown. The Board is quite anxious for the future. The exodus has again commenced, thousands are now on their way. In answer to a question whether the Board knew when or where these movements were going to take place, he replied that they did not; their only sources of information were the dispatches, and their duty was simply to distribute aid furnished them by the charitable people of the North when the refugees arrive in the State. He also informed us that the Board had received tenders from Southern commercial centers of unlimited means to check the exodus, but this was beyond their power."

A summarized crop report from nearly every county in the State shows that on the whole the winter wheat crop is in excellent condition—better than usual at this season. The crop now depends upon rains. The farmers say with favorable weather the crop will be the largest ever harvested in Kansas. The spring wheat crop appears to be in a favorable condition. In seventeen counties its condition is poor. In forty-three it is a poor crop, and little condition is felt in it. The aggregate acreage of rye is rather limited and the reports as a whole are quite favorable.

Daniel Johnson, a Swede miner, was run over by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe express at Osage City, and his head was completely severed from his body and his right hand cut off. Johnson was about 24 years old, a single man, who had been in this country only one year. He has no relatives in America. During the day, he had a large sum of money in his possession, and was drinking in a low saloon, and there are grave suspicions of foul play.

In the United States District Court at Topeka, in the case of the United States against Halderman, it was charged in the indictment that the defendant had opened a registered letter and taken therefrom lawful money. The evidence showed that the letter contained a national bank note. Defendant's counsel argued that this was not lawful money of the United States. His objection was sustained by Judge Foster, and the defendant acquitted.

There are many curious traditional formalities in connection with royal marriages in Germany. On a recent occasion the marriage contract was signed on a certain table covered with red velvet, which is by tradition set aside for this special purpose, and the bride had to take the crown of diamonds from a handsome *pietra dura* table, originally the property of the Emperor's mother, in front of which all royal Princesses have to decorate themselves with jewels before proceeding to the nuptial altar. The wreath in her hair was of myrtle leaves, and blossoms from a tree planted by Queen Louise seventy-five years ago.

The Recent Floods in Dakota.

A SPOUT CREEK (Iowa) special to the Chicago Tribune of the 19th says: At a little station, on what was once the Dakota Southern, called Mecklin, are 124 people, men, women and children. All are quartered in Taylor's Elevator, living on the hard boards, without covering of any description, and many of them destitute of the proper clothing. Thirty of the number are seriously sick—nearly all the women in fact—and their condition is pitiable in the extreme. Fawns from Yankton have carried them some food, but they need, or soon will, much more. Their homes are desolated or utterly annihilated, their cattle and horses starved, and even the very land, once theirs, so changed in appearance and covered with ice and sand that, the water gone, they can scarcely tell where their several boundaries are, or their localities fixed even. They can no more hope to raise crops this year than they can to resurrect their dead stock. Indeed from any but the most desperate of their fellow, the weaker among them gradually succumbing to want, cold and despair, the long days and longer nights bringing naught of hope or comfort, who can wonder that even frontier hardness and hopefulness have waned to the vanishing point. They are represented as huddled in touching misery, causing stout men to grow misty-eyed and curse their inability to give speedy relief. If they could be taken away there is no place to take them. Their neighbors are nearly as bad off, and lack the wherewithal to relieve their wants. Your correspondent has been asked over and over again to try and awaken a practical sympathy for them among the Eastern people, and of my own knowledge I can say that clothing, food, medicine or money sent here would be faithfully distributed and accounted for. Should any donations be made I would advise that they be sent here care of Dr. W. R. Smith, Mayor of Sioux City, or to Yankton, via this place, care of Captain D. D. Wheeler, United States Army. As soon as boats can run up the river the supplies could be carried to their several destinations. There need be no fear of sending an over-supply. The sufferers are absolutely destitute. With one or two men who have come down here in yaws I have had interviews, and they say it is completely beyond them to conceive why the loss of life was not as entire and appalling as the destruction of property. That women and children especially should escape from such an aggregation of terrible forces is inexplicable, and possibly may reveal serious causes at present unsuspected. Let me tell you of one terrible voyage. About eight miles above Vermilion stood before the flood two log houses, the property of Hanson and Larson, brothers-in-law. On the day of the break-up Hanson got uneasy, but seems to have lost time trying to save his stock, so that he and his hired man had to take a boat, and therein carried his wife and children to Larson's house, which stood on a little higher ground. The men then returned for old Mr. Larson, who is so feeble as to require assistance. Scarcely had they entered the house ere they felt it moving under them. Terror-stricken, they ran to the window to find themselves in the center of a moving, crashing mass of ice and flood, steadily going down the river. Of the terrors of that dark rise who shall speak. The reverberating detonations of the huge blocks of ice, hurled beneath them into powder, the almost absolute certainty that in a few moments at best the house would give way and leave them struggling in the throes of the gorge, the agonizing fears the husband and father must have felt as to the fate of those left behind, whom he had no reason to suppose would escape, all made up a situation as terrible as any of Jules Verne's most harrowing imagination. But the stanch logs fastened together by large wooden pins held firm, and seven miles below Vermilion, fifteen from the starting point, the ark of safety found an Ararat, and rested, if not on dry ground, at least on some motionless foundation. Forcing open the back door, fancy Hanson's astonishment at finding quietly chewing his cud and strolling securely on a huge block of ice the favorite family cow, who had shared the perils of the awful journey, and is to day alive and well in Vermilion, having climbed the barricades of ice like a chamois. Hanson and his man, after a perilous journey over the newly-formed ice, succeeded in making their way to Vermilion, carrying old Mrs. Larson with them most of the way. Meanwhile, those left behind in Larson's house had really suffered more, though not in apparently so much danger, for the house stood firm. A couple of brothers named Weeks, who live about four miles north of Vermilion, volunteered to go to Larson's in a yawl, if possible, and learn the fate of those left there. After much danger and difficulty they reached the spot, finding all alive, though sadly distressed. Mrs. Hanson's feet were frozen solid. All had lived for two days on new chickens, the fowls having been driven by fear into the house. Had not help arrived when it did death must have soon ensued. These incidents and the particulars I have given rest upon undoubtedly authentic reports. I could multiply similar stories of suffering.

THE works for the proposed tunnel from Dover to Calais have made such satisfactory progress that its promoters are now able to employ three shifts of men constantly throughout the twenty-four hours, and are sanguine of being able to bore about thirty feet per day when all the machinery is completed.

—In a paper on dew and fogs, Herr Dines says that morning fog along a river course arises when the water is warmer than the air over it, the evaporation going on more quickly than the vapor can be carried away, and is, therefore, condensed and spread as a fog. The evening fog on moist, low-lying meadow land he attributes to a lowering of temperature of the grass surface by radiation, and a consequent condensation of the aqueous vapor in the lowest layers of the atmosphere.

—The explorations recently made of deep-sea bottoms show a novel constituent of such bottoms to be pumice dust, arising, it is presumed, from submarine volcanic action; so general is it, in fact, that it rarely fails to appear when carefully looked for in any of the dredgings, and it is believed to be the chief origin of the deep-sea clays. An additional element, which appears to have been detected at great depths, is "cosmic dust," or dust formed of aerolites. Another interesting point in these explorations is the finding of manganese peroxide in nodules inclosing organic remains—sharks' teeth and pieces of bone.

—The works for the Paris Exhibition of electricity will soon begin. A viaduct will be built for the English electrical railway by Siemens, which will convey visitors from the Place de la Concorde to the Palais de l'Industrie. The internal arrangements will only be made at the end of the Art Exhibition, which will take place from May to July. The French exhibitors of the electric light have come to an agreement in order to combine for the illumination of the nave and other parts. They are trying to obtain from the High Commission an indemnity for their working expenses.

—Mr. Shelford Bidwell describes in *Nature* the result of some experiments in sending pictures by the telegraph. This he accomplished by using an apparatus resembling Bakewell's well-known copying telegraph. In the transmitter the image was focused upon a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of potassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot to appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

FITH AND POINT.

—Nature unadorned—A leafless tree.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

—It will soon be a case of sheer necessity with the sheep.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—McSiven says the crowned heads of Europe are all trembling in their boots.—*N. O. Picayune*.

—Why continually speak of the printer's craft? As a rule types are as honest as any tradesmen in the world.—*N. Y. News*.

—Even the broker will get broke.—*Yonkers Gazette*. But the plumber is always plumb.—*Cambridge Tribune*.

—A man should always be polite to the minister who married him. Any other treatment might be misconstrued.—*Philadelphia News*.

—There are 100,000 commercial travelers in this country. Among such an array of drummers there must needs be many sticks.—*Boston Transcript*.

—If we ever start a newspaper we shall call it "The Blood." It would have a circulation all over the world.—*Whitehall Times*. Yes, and be universally red.—*Yankee Stanzas*.

—"Acquires the confection," is the Boston girl's translation of "Takes the cake." Similarly, "The proper caper" becomes "The correct confection."—*Boston Times*.

—"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried," and then as he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face, and went away, mad.—*Boston Post*.

—An ethereal maiden called Maud was suspected of being a fraud; Suspect a crumb was she able To eat at the table.—*Oh! Lawd!*—*Augusta Chronicle*.

—There has been a great deal of bad feeling between two Galveston families, hence there was much surprise when they intermarried. A friend, in speaking to the father of the bride, asked if the families had made friends. "Not a bit of it. I hate every bone in my son-in-law's body." "Why did you let him marry your daughter, then?" "To get even with him. I guess you don't know that girl's mother as well as I do."—*Galveston News*.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Statistics collected by Prof. C. G. Rockwood show that since March 1, 1880, there have occurred on the American continent forty-five earthquakes—thirty-five on the North American continent, four on the West India Islands, and six in South America.

—A correspondent of the Michigan *Medical News* cites two instances which tend to show that door and window-screens protect the inmates of houses provided with them from malaria. It is certainly a precaution worth trying by those compelled to live in malarial districts.

—The works for the proposed tunnel from Dover to Calais have made such satisfactory progress that its promoters are now able to employ three shifts of men constantly throughout the twenty-four hours, and are sanguine of being able to bore about thirty feet per day when all the machinery is completed.

—In a paper on dew and fogs, Herr Dines says that morning fog along a river course arises when the water is warmer than the air over it, the evaporation going on more quickly than the vapor can be carried away, and is, therefore, condensed and spread as a fog. The evening fog on moist, low-lying meadow land he attributes to a lowering of temperature of the grass surface by radiation, and a consequent condensation of the aqueous vapor in the lowest layers of the atmosphere.

—The explorations recently made of deep-sea bottoms show a novel constituent of such bottoms to be pumice dust, arising, it is presumed, from submarine volcanic action; so general is it, in fact, that it rarely fails to appear when carefully looked for in any of the dredgings, and it is believed to be the chief origin of the deep-sea clays. An additional element, which appears to have been detected at great depths, is "cosmic dust," or dust formed of aerolites. Another interesting point in these explorations is the finding of manganese peroxide in nodules inclosing organic remains—sharks' teeth and pieces of bone.

—The works for the Paris Exhibition of electricity will soon begin. A viaduct will be built for the English electrical railway by Siemens, which will convey visitors from the Place de la Concorde to the Palais de l'Industrie. The internal arrangements will only be made at the end of the Art Exhibition, which will take place from May to July. The French exhibitors of the electric light have come to an agreement in order to combine for the illumination of the nave and other parts. They are trying to obtain from the High Commission an indemnity for their working expenses.

—Mr. Shelford Bidwell describes in *Nature* the result of some experiments in sending pictures by the telegraph. This he accomplished by using an apparatus resembling Bakewell's well-known copying telegraph. In the transmitter the image was focused upon a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of potassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot to appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

FITH AND POINT.